



# RESERVIST

WASHINGTON, D. C.

UNITED COAST GUARD

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## Semi-Annual Report Made to RFPB

WASHINGTON, D. C.--On September 19th a representative from the Reserve Division at Coast Guard Headquarters presented the semi-annual report on plans and programs for the Coast Guard Reserve before the Reserve Forces Policy Board.

Acting through the Assistant Secretary of Defense designated under the Armed Forces Reserve Act of 1952, the Reserve Forces Policy Board is the principal policy adviser to the Secretary of Defense on matters concerning Reserve components. The Coast Guard has non-voting membership on this Board, and Rear Admiral W. W. Kenner,

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## Coast Guard Retires Reserve Officers

Captain Thomas L. HUSSELTON, former Commanding Officer of VTU 5-1, Washington, D. C., retired on September 1, 1955. This retirement was provided under Public Law 810, 80th Congress. Captain Husseilton had completed over 22 years of satisfactory Federal service in the Navy, Naval Reserve, and Coast Guard Reserve prior to reaching age 60 in August. He saw active duty in both World Wars.

Former Lieutenant Benjamin A. KNOWLTON, a civilian since December 1954 when he was separated from the Reserve, was placed on the list of former Reservists who receive retired compensation on September 1, 1955. Prior to entering the Coast Guard Reserve in 1943,

LT. Knowlton had completed over 10 years in the Naval Reserve, including service in World War I. The remainder of his qualifying service was in the Coast Guard Reserve.

Lieutenant William J. PORTER, who was injured while performing active duty for training, is the first Reservist retired under the provisions of Public Law 108, 81st Congress. A Physical Evaluation Board found Lt. Porter permanently disabled due to the injury incurred in line of duty as distinguished from a disease or illness. Thus, he became eligible to elect benefits under this law.

The following Reserve officers applied and were found qualified for transfer to the Retired Reserve in a non-pay status according to the Armed Forces Reserve Act of 1952. Their transfers were effective on September 1, 1955.

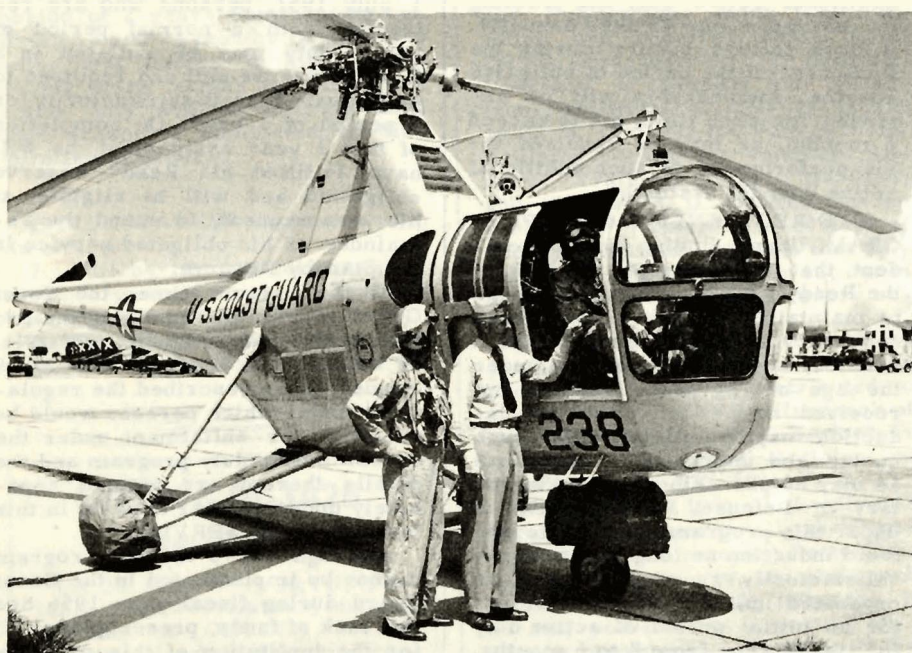
LCDR Carle A. JACKSON (35606)  
 LT Samuel T. ANSELL, Jr. (39291)  
 LT Ralph L. BERNARD (36067)  
 LT Donald J. GORDON (35933)  
 LT Marshall T. MUNZ (37083)

## National Resources Conference

The National Resources Conference, as established by The Industrial College of the Armed Forces, has again made quotas available to Coast Guard Reserve officers. The conference is held in major cities throughout the United States each year on various dates from September to June. A quota of two Coast Guard Reserve officers has been allotted for each seminar.

These seminars study and analyze the broad aspects of world political, economic, and power patterns--relating them to the economic ability of countries to wage war with or against the United States. Included is an analysis of the resources available to this country in the event of war.

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Official U.S. Coast Guard Photo

Coast Guard aviators Lt. Paul J. Haag (left) and Lt. Robert E. Woodson (in helicopter) show CDR O. M. MacRobert, USNR, one of the Sikorsky helicopters recently assigned to New Orleans. The two Reserve Coast Guardsmen, who train with the Navy's Fleet Air Service Squadron 8222 at the Naval Air Station here, are on their annual two-week tour of active duty. Lt. Woodson was a Coast Guard helicopter pilot when he was stationed at the Coast Guard Air Station, Miami, Florida, from May 1952 through May 1954. All three officers are from New Orleans.



# The Reserve Forces Act of 1955

(This is the first of two articles to appear in the Coast Guard Reservist on the Reserve Forces Act of 1955.)

On 9 August 1955, the President signed into law the Reserve Forces Act of 1955. This Act amended, in many important respects, existing law affecting the Coast Guard Reserve and became effective immediately. It is designed to strengthen the Reserve Forces of all the Armed Services with the objective of achieving a Ready Reserve in the true sense of the word.

In addition to establishing five new enlisted procurement programs, the Act (1) reduces from 8 to 6 years the period of obligated military service for all persons enlisted or appointed subsequent to 9 August 1955, except for those in the six months training programs and the direct enlistment program, (2) establishes a mandatory requirement for participation in Reserve training activities for all persons who are draft liable and who enter the Armed Services subsequent to 9 August 1955, (3) gives to the President authority to call not more than one million Ready Reservists involuntarily to active duty for not to exceed 24 months of service in time of National emergency proclaimed by him, (4) requires that each Armed Force provide a system of continuous screening leading to the involuntary transfer of Ready Reservists to the Standby Reserve to insure that, when called, members of the Ready Reserve will be available immediately without serious impairment to National defense supporting industries, vocations, and research activities, and (5) provides that officer candidates who are commissioned but whose services on active duty are not required may be ordered to six months active duty for training and thereafter assigned to a Reserve unit.

Briefly, the five new enlistment programs established by the Act are as follows:

**1. TWO YEAR ACTIVE DUTY PROGRAM.** Any qualified person who has not received orders to report for induction may be enlisted for a 6 year term and will be required during that period to perform active duty for a period of 2 years, to satisfactorily participate as a member of the Ready Reserve for a period which, when added to his period of active duty, totals 5 years, and to spend the remainder of his enlistment as a member of the Standby Reserve.

**2. SIX MONTH TRAINING PROGRAM.** Under quotas to be established by the President upon his

determination that the enlisted strength of the Ready Reserve cannot be maintained at the level considered necessary in the interest of National defense, any qualified person under the age of 18½ years who has not received notice to report for induction (or persons with certain critical skills without regard to age or notice to report for induction) may enlist for 8 years and will be required to perform an initial period of active duty for training of from 3 to 6 months and thereafter to satisfactorily participate as a member of the Ready Reserve until 8 years from the date of his enlistment. Pay during the initial period of active duty for training will be at the rate of \$50 per month. Any enlistee who remains in good standing in high school cannot be ordered to perform the 6 months training until after graduation or until he reaches the age of 20 years, whichever occurs first. So long as participation in Reserve training is satisfactorily performed, such enlistees will be deferred from induction. Persons who fail to serve satisfactorily may have their draft deferment cancelled and be inducted into the service of which a member for two years of active service prior to all other persons liable for induction. Alternately, persons who fail to participate satisfactorily in prescribed training may be ordered, without their consent, to perform additional active duty for training for not more than 45 days annually. If such failure occurs during the final year of the period of obligated service, membership will be extended for such time, not to exceed 6 months, as may be required for the performance of such additional active duty for training.

**3. DIRECT ENLISTMENT PROGRAM.** Upon a finding by the President that the enlisted strength of the Ready Reserve cannot otherwise be maintained at the level considered necessary in the interest of National defense, any qualified person under the age of 18½ years who has not received notice to report for induction may be enlisted within such quotas and under such regulations as may be prescribed by the Secretary of Defense. Persons enlisted under this program will be deferred from induction so long as they serve satisfactorily as a member of an organized unit and if they volunteer for an initial period of active duty for training for from 3 to 6 months, they will have fulfilled their military obligation at the end of 8 years. Persons who do not volunteer for such period of active duty for training will be deferred from induction so long as they serve satisfactorily as a member of an organized unit

## Comptroller Manual To Be Revised

The Comptroller Manual, Volume

II, is being revised to incorporate all the procedures for pay and allowances of Reserve trainees into Chapter VII.

This chapter will cover procedures for drill pay, active duty for training pay, basic allowances for subsistence and quarters, uniform allowances, disability benefits and lump sum leave payments. Copies of this chapter will be distributed to all Organized Training Units for their information and guidance.

but will not complete their military obligation until they attain the age of 28 years. Persons who fail to serve satisfactorily may have their draft deferment cancelled and will be inducted into the service of which a member for 2 years of active service prior to all other persons liable for induction.

**4. PRE-RELEASE PROGRAM.** Until 1 July 1957, a person who was performing active duty on 9 August 1955 may, upon his request, and if he has served at least 12 months on active duty, be released from active duty prior to completion of his required active service and transferred to a unit of the Ready Reserve. He will be required to participate satisfactorily therein for a period which, when added to his active duty, equals 4 years.

**5. RELEASE PROGRAM.** Until 1 July 1957, persons who are released from a normal period of active duty may be enlisted in a Ready Reserve unit and required to participate therein satisfactorily for a period of 1 year. On completion of that 1 year assignment, he will have fulfilled his Ready Reserve obligation and will be eligible, at his own request, to spend the remainder of his obligated service in the Standby Reserve.

At the present time, the Coast Guard is only implementing the two year active duty program. Aldist No. 60 released at Headquarters on 29 August 1955 prescribed the regulations under which persons would be accepted for enlistment under the 2 year active duty program and the details thereof are treated separately under another heading in this issue of the RESERVIST.

Although the 6 months program cannot be implemented in the Coast Guard during fiscal year 1956 due to a lack of funds, present plans call for the institution of this program early in fiscal 1957.

(The second and last article on the Reserve Forces Act 1955 will be published in the November issue of The Coast Guard RESERVIST.)

## New Enlistment Program for Personnel Without Prior Military Service

With the passage of the Reserve Forces Act of 1955 on 9 August 1955, which amended pertinent sections of the Armed Forces Reserve Act of 1952, a new enlistment program has been opened to prospective applicants without prior service desiring membership in the Coast Guard Reserve. ALDIST 60 transmitted on 29 August 1955 officially placed this program in effect with the issuance of interim regulations covering enlistments under Section 261 of the Armed Forces Reserve Act of 1952 as amended by the Reserve Forces Act of 1955.

The following is a brief resume of the eligibility requirements and conditions of service which apply to persons enlisted under this program:

**ELIGIBILITY** requirements. An applicant must:

1. Be a male citizen of the United States between the ages of 17 and 18½ years.
2. Have no prior military service.
3. Have not received orders to report for induction.

**LENGTH** of enlistment and **ACTIVE DUTY TOUR**. An applicant will be:

1. Enlisted for a total of 6 years.
2. Called to active duty for a period of 2 years commencing between 18 and 24 months from date of enlistment unless in high school during those months in which case active duty will be deferred until high school is completed or disenrollment occurs.

**PARTICIPATION** requirements. An enlistee:

1. Will be immediately assigned to an Organized Reserve Training Unit in the Ready Reserve.
2. Except while performing active duty, will be required to attend not

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### ORTUPS 01-342B Deactivated

On 28 July 1955, ORTUPS 01-342B, Southwest Harbor, Maine, a sub-unit of ORTUPS 01-342, South Portland, Maine, was deactivated. Personnel remaining in the unit at the time of deactivation have been offered opportunities to train with either Naval Reserve Units or Coast Guard Organized Training Units located in Maine.

## Port Security Training

This is the second in a series of articles to appear in the RESERVIST on Port Security Training. The first article ended with a question. Have you given it any thought?

The number 2 answer is the correct one. Waterfront personnel are, in general, rugged individualists who pride themselves in their knowledge of their job. The constant carrying and reference to books is the sign of the neophyte and results in loss of prestige.

A more timely question, perhaps, is that of Petty Officer training. Some Training Officers have commented on the lack of a specific training course and have requested more Port Security Training Aids. Any thinking on the subject of training is constructive and appreciated--yet any solution must be based on a careful analysis of the facts.

First one must consider the subjects on which a SN or FN will be examined for advancement to Port Security Patrolman, Fire Fighter or Explosive Loading Inspector or other Emergency rating. Such subjects are outlined in detail in the Coast Guard Personnel Manual.

The second question concerns the availability of material for such subjects. This problem was considered from the time ORTUPS were first organized with the result that they were provided with: (1) The Reserve Port Security Training Guide series (which are listed by number and title in the Directives and Publications Index (CG-236), which are required items in all ORTU libraries.) (2) The pamphlet "Security of Vessels and Waterfront Facilities (CG-239)" (3) TITLE 14 U. S. Code (4) the Port Security Training Course for Volunteer Reserve Training Units (CG-301-1) and (5) Two C.D. publications on Biological Warfare. A review of such publications indicate that they cover the subject matter set out in the Personnel Manual in every respect.

To augment the above literature, two additional publications have been ordered and will be distributed to each ORTU. (1) NFPA Handbook of Fire Protection, and (2) Explosives or other Dangerous Articles on Board Vessels (CG-187).

Hence, while it is admittedly desirable to incorporate all prescribed material into a compact Petty Officer Training Course, and while such publications are being prepared, it is still possible for a training officer to provide such training at the present time.

The third question is in regard to Training Aids. The best training aid is the equipment itself and actual operations. In case of immediate mobilization the Officers and men of any ORTUPS will work with the area

## GI Bill Of Rights for WWII Vets End Soon

The Veterans Administration recently warned WWII veterans that they have one year in which to complete schooling and two years in which to complete application for loans under the original GI Bill.

The end of the education program for all but a few WWII vets is July 25, 1956, and the loan program will come to an end for practically all WWII vets July 25, 1957.

The small group of veterans exempted from these two deadlines are those who enlisted or reenlisted under the Armed Forces Voluntary Recruitment Act between October 6, 1945 and October 5, 1946.

(AFPS)

police and fire departments, and will have to use the procedure and equipment used by the local agencies. Many cities have excellent Police and Fire Academies whose facilities are available to ORTUPS personnel for training. Many cities have fire boats and all have fire pumpers and first aid fire fighting appliances. ~~Police Academies and~~ police departments have police equipment and often instructors who are available to assist with such training. When liaison has been established by the District Reserve Director, training can be effected in one of three ways: (1) Qualified ORTUPS personnel can be taken to the Academy or Training School or Station on meeting nights and the actual equipment demonstrated or used. (2) A representative from the Police or Fire Department (many times also a member of the ORTUPS) can come to the ORTUPS on a meeting night, or (3) A member of the ORTUPS can be qualified as an instructor by the Academy or Department and use actual equipment to train the rest of the personnel.

Nor can other sources of training be overlooked. In New York the District takes full advantage of a Fire School conducted by a Public Utility and in California the State Department of Education provides a traveling instructor in Peace Officer's Training at no charge to the service. Such sources of training can be utilized to provide more training aids than the unit will have time to use.

An additional benefit to be derived from such liaison is the actual knowledge of local operations in case of mobilization and such liaison will be of benefit whether the special course is available or not.

Cooperation with other agencies and private agencies is not only authorized in TITLE 14 U. S. Code but is specifically authorized by the Magnuson Act.

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## Directives Are Source for Training Information

The following is a list of directives issued since 1 July 1955, which are applicable to the Reserve Training Program:

### RESERVE INSTRUCTIONS

- 23-55 Reserve Training; instructions for
- 24-55 Naval Reserve Officers Schools; availability of
- 25-55 Multiple-address letters, cancellation of
- 26-55 Instructions for the Administration of Examinations
- 27-55 Port Security Training Course for Volunteer Reserve Training Units, CG-301-1; use and distribution of
- 28-55 General Training Course for Petty Officers, NavPers 10055; distribution of
- 29-55 Moveable transparency mod-

**ENLIST** - Cont. from p. 3 col. 1 less than 48 scheduled drills annually in the unit to which assigned and to perform annually not more than 17 days of active duty for training.

3. If, due to circumstances, the requirements of (3) above are not met, may be required to perform annually not more than 30 days of active duty for training.

4. If either the requirements of (3) and (4) above are not met, may be required to perform not more than 45 days of active duty for training annually.

Regulations pertaining to enlistment and reenlistment of prior service personnel and female personnel remain unchanged.

els for the U. S. Pistol, Caliber .45, M1911A1; use and distribution of

- 30-55 Interservice Aviation Training for U. S. Coast Guard Reserve Aviators
- 31-55 Regulations governing the furnishing of clothing in kind to enlisted personnel of the Coast Guard Reserve on inactive duty; amendment to
- 32-55 Establishment of the rating of Fire Control Technician in E6, E5 and E4.
- 33-55 New and revised Seaman Recruit Transparencies; distribution of

### PERSONNEL INSTRUCTIONS

- 26-55 Rate in which male and female applicants may be enlisted or reenlisted in the Coast Guard Reserve.

### RFBP - Cont. from p. 1 col. 1

U. S. Coast Guard, is the Coast Guard member.

Semi-annually each service is required to make a presentation before this Board indicating the current status of its Reserve component. In the recent presentation, the following topics were covered:

1. Objectives of the Coast Guard Reserve

2. Composition and ultimate strengths of the Reserve by categories

3. Procurement and promotion plans

4. Budgetary situation

5. Major problems of the Reserve

6. Estimate of state of readiness

## ORTU Attendance July 1955

National Average		87.7%
Highest District	Third	89.9%
Highest ORTUPS	13-360 Portland I	94.6%
Highest ORTUAG	09-592 Evans-ton, Ill	97.2%

### PS - Cont. from p. 3 col. 3

It appears, then, that from any thorough analysis of the subject of Petty Officer Training one can only conclude that the present facilities, for training Petty Officers, if used, are adequate in almost every case.

While studying Port Security a SN asks whether or not a Petty Officer in the Coast Guard has the same authority as a commissioned officer? The instructor states that he is uncertain as to the correct answer but will have it the following week. Where does he find the answer?

### NATIONAL - Cont. from p. 1 col 1

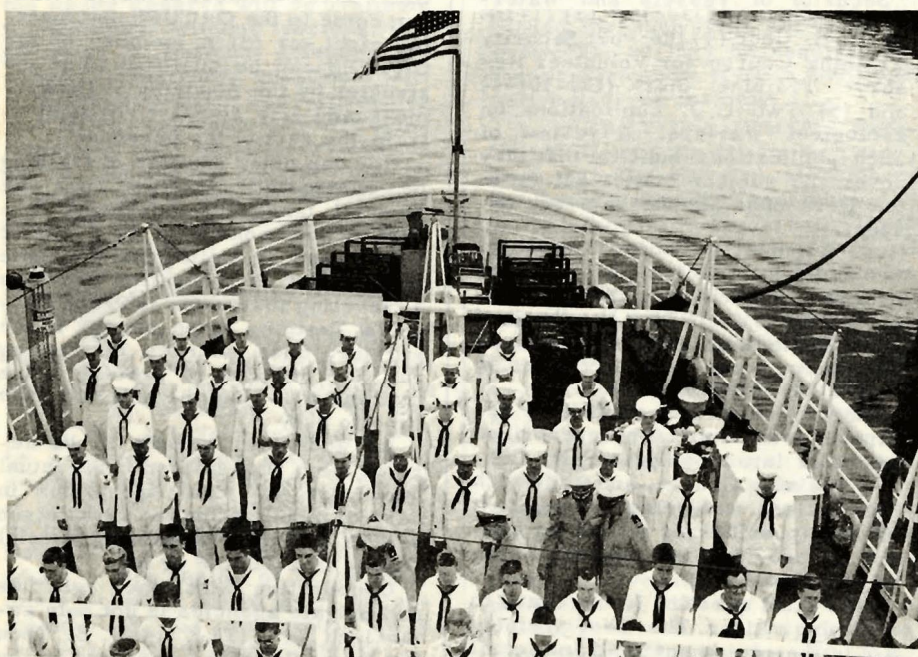
Officers recommended to the conference should be of the rank of lieutenant commander or above. They must have exhibited abilities which would place them in billets of staff level in the event of mobilization. Also, the officers should be personnel who have not attended these seminars before.

The schedule of the seminars through January 1956 is as follows:

Portland, Oregon	24 October - 4 November
Miami, Florida	28 November - 9 December
Ogden, Utah	28 November - 9 December
Mobile, Alabama	26 January -
Berkeley, California	23 January - 3 February

### The Coast Guard RESERVIST

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Official U.S. Coast Guard Photo

The crew of the Coast Guard Cutter Sebago, and Reservists from the New Orleans and Omaha Coast Guard Reserve Units on training duty, are inspected prior to going ashore in Havana, Cuba. The Reservists worked with the crew and attended classroom sessions during the cruise.